

JPRS-TTP-93-001
3 March 1993



JPRS Report

Telecommunications

Telecommunications

JPRS-TTP-93-001

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NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

In an effort to respond most effectively to burgeoning consumer requirements in an era of declining resources, FBIS continues to assess the relative value of its products. As one result of this review, the JPRS Telecommunications publication will be discontinued with this issue. The open-source information this publication has provided will continue to be collected by FBIS and will be available to consumers through the various geographic DAILY REPORTS and the geographic and specialized JPRS REPORTS. FBIS regrets the need to discontinue this specialized publication but is confident that consumers of telecommunications information will continue to be served through the general FBIS publications listed above.

Please direct any questions or comments to C/FBIS/Liaison on (703) 733-5850.

Russia Begins Northern Islands Information Service in Japanese

OW0712114692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, December 7, KYODO—A newly established Russian news agency has begun trial transmission service specializing in information from Russian-held islands claimed by Japan.

The information is provided via a Hokkaido-based translator.

KURIL PRESS, set up by the Kunashiri island-based newspaper NA RUBEZHE, began supplying weekly news from the islands via facsimile on a trial basis to news organizations based in Hokkaido on Sunday.

Regular transmissions will start in January for a subscriber fee of 20,000 yen a month.

Kenji Matsui, who lived on Kunashiri, one of the four disputed islands, for about a year from October 1991 and assisted at the newspaper, will translate the service's news from his home in Nakashibetsu, Hokkaido.

The first trial transmission on Sunday dealt with an appeal from the local fishing industry to Sakhalin Governor Valentin Fedorov urging him to grant the local government body administering the area full rights to distribute fish quotas.

The item said fish catches and the amount of processed fish products are declining in the southern kuril region because of unlicensed fishing and steep rises in fuel prices.

The former Soviet Union seized the four islands of Kunashiri, Shikotan, Etorofu and the Habomais from Japan at the end of World War II.

Cyprus, Russia Sign Satellite-Link Agreement

NC2001175493 Nicosia CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY in English 1641 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Nicosia, Jan 20 (CNA)—The Cyprus Telecommunications Authority [CYTA] and a three-member delegation from the Russian Federation have signed here an agreement providing for a satellite link between the two countries.

The link is expected to be operational in March 1993.

The satellite link with Moscow is considered to be a first step for further developing telecommunication services from Cyprus to the Russian Federation, other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the neighbouring region.

The agreement was signed by CYTA Director General Filippas Vatiliotis and CYTA Board Chairman Nikos Koundas and Rodimov Alexander, Director of "ASTRA" organisation specialising in satellite systems, Tamkovish Gennady, deputy director of the Russian

institute of space research and the director of the Cyprus-based congress of journalists Osadchuk Ilya.

Cyprus would benefit from the satellite link through direct telephone links between the two countries, and the use of the island as a transit centre as well as through video conference services, Adhamos Kritiotis, CYTA assistant director general, told CNA Wednesday.

"This is the first step to expand services both Cyprus and Russia want, to Russia and the CIS," he added.

Explaining the facility, he said this concerned a transit move in the sense that any traffic coming to the island would be transmitted to the remaining countries of the area and further afield.

He said implementation of the agreement started upon signing and noted more phases of this agreement would follow, including cable linkage through optic fibres.

The telecommunications agreement was initiated in Moscow in mid-October 1992 during President George Vasilou's visit to the Russian capital, and it covers a wide spectrum of services.

Xinjiang Establishes Links to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan

OW2501034893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Urumqi, January 25 (XINHUA)—The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in northwest China has put hefty investment in telecommunications construction so as to improve its investment environment.

Last year the region invested about 150 million yuan in telecommunications projects, 1.5 times as much as the total investment in the 1986-90 period.

Last year, the region completed 10 telecommunications projects including a 200-kilometer optical fiber line from Urumqi, capital of the region, to Turpan; a digital controlled microwave line from northern Xinjiang to southern Xinjiang; an earth satellite station in Urumqi and 35,000 lines of program controlled telephone network.

The region also introduced 100,000 lines for telephones, and facilities for mobile telephones and pagers.

With the application of advanced telecommunications technology, Xinjiang has set up a high quality and broad capacity telephone network. At present, 71 counties and cities have installed automatic-controlled telephones, 16 of which have long-distance direct dial services.

The total telephone capacity in the cities of Xinjiang has jumped from 80,000 lines in 1988 to 160,000 lines last year.

Xinjiang also has opened telephone lines to the border areas in Kazakhstan and direct lines to Bishkek, capital of Kyrgyzstan.

Tokyo, ESA To Develop Optical Space Communications

OW1601043093 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN
(Morning Edition) in Japanese 14 Jan 93 p 2

[Text] Japan and the European Space Agency (ESA) agreed to carry out joint "experiments on optical communications between satellites," which will be the key-stone of future mass communications systems, as early as 1997. This was disclosed at a Japan-ESA specialists meeting held in Tokyo on 13 January. The Post and Telecommunications Ministry and the National Space Development Agency [NASDA] will be the main figures on the Japanese side. It seems that the experiments will give an impetus to the formation of an international optical communications network between satellites involving the United States, if both sides can acquire a firm footing for its practical application.

Communications between satellites is a system designed to exchange information between satellites circling around the earth. It is a method of sending information on various events—such as volcanic explosions discovered by observation satellites which are invisible from ground stations—to the earth via geostationary satellites.

Japan and the ESA will use lasers, which are capable of carrying over 10 times more mass information than radio waves, as a means of transmitting messages.

After NASDA develops an experimental satellite, which can carry 500 kilograms of payload, Japan will launch a satellite into an orbit 500 kilometers above the earth in fiscal year 1997. The ESA will launch its satellite to a

geostationary orbit at an altitude of 36,000 kilometers in 1996. Various experiments, including mutual pursuit and data exchange, will be performed between the two satellites.

Japan Donates Radios to Cambodia at Request of UNTAC

OW2101115593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT
21 Jan 93

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 21 KYODO—The government on Thursday decided to donate 40,000 portable radios and 1,000 radio cassette recorders to enable Cambodians to listen to a UN broadcast for bringing a general election, slated for May, to a successful conclusion, officials said.

Japan will send the radio equipment as part of its contributions to peacekeeping operations of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the officials said.

UNTAC has been waging a campaign through its radio broadcasts to appeal to a greater number of Cambodians to cast ballots in the May election and ensure fairness of the vote.

The decision was reached at a meeting of vice ministers of government ministries and agencies in light of a UNTAC request to provide radios to Cambodians, they said.

It will cost the government a total of 75 million yen to purchase the radio equipment and forward the cargo to Cambodia, they said.

Fiber-Optic Communications Briefs

DS5 System Operational

93P60116X Beijing DIANXIN JISHU in Chinese
No 12, Dec 92 p 8

[Untitled news brief by Gu Mu [0657 2606]]

[Text] The Guangzhou-to-Hong Kong DS5 optical communications system recently became operational. This system's completion provides Hong Kong, Shenzhen, and principal cities in the Zhujiang Delta with standard-circuit video imagery, computer consultation, videotex, fax, and other high-speed broadband information transmission. The DS5 fiber optic cable transmission rate is 565 Mbits/s, and involves the most advanced optical communications technology now prevalent worldwide.

Cable Plant Begins Production

93P60116Y Beijing DIANXIN JISHU in Chinese
No 12, Dec 92 p 8

[Untitled news brief by Gu Mu [0657 2606]]

[Text] The Changzhou Municipal Posts & Telecommunications Fiber Optic Cable Plant in Jiangsu Province was recently completed. The 4-64-fiber communications optical cable product manufactured by this plant was a 1992 key S&T development project. The first batches of JYTA 4-fiber and 8-fiber optical cable have been tested in the Jiangsu Province P&T Management Bureau's Communications Measurement Station, where quality was found to meet the advanced level of comparable products produced elsewhere in the nation.

MMEI Vice Minister Speaks at HDTV Symposium

93P60108Z Beijing ZHONGGUO DIANZI BAO
in Chinese 11 Dec 92 p 1

[Article by Liu Dong [0491 2639] and Jin Jianzhong [6855 1696 0022]: "Beijing Holds High-Definition Television Development Symposium; Zeng Peiyan Proposes Development Concepts, Targets"]

[Summary] The Beijing 2000 Olympic Games High-Definition Television (HDTV) Development [International] Symposium was held in Beijing on 5-7 December by the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry (MMEI), the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television (MRFT), the State Physical Education Commission (SPEC), and the Beijing Olympic Games Preparation Committee. It has already been decided by relevant Chinese organizations and the International Olympic Committee that some HDTV programs will be broadcast to the world from the Beijing 2000 Olympics, and MMEI Vice Minister Zeng Peiyan addressed the group on strategic thinking and development targets to be kept in mind by the various Chinese and foreign planners in order to provide this HDTV service. For China itself, Vice Minister Zeng proposed the following

HDTV development targets for the year 2000: determination of an HDTV laboratory standard and transmission system, initial construction of an HDTV receiver manufacturing base, construction of an HDTV trial-broadcast system for broadcasting programs to the world, and gradual permeation of HDTV technology applications into the economy. MMEI, MRFT, and SPEC announced that they have submitted a report entitled "Development of China's HDTV System Equipment" to the State Council. In addition to the aforementioned groups, representatives from [the Dutch] Philips, the Taiwan Institute of Industry, Hong Kong's Keyuan [4430 5373] and Kehui [4430 0565] companies, Qinghua University, Tianjin University, the Beijing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications, Chengdu University of Electronic Science and Technology, Xidian University, and the Beijing Mudan [3665 0030] Electronics Group gave product demonstrations or delivered special reports. Representatives from the State Planning Commission, State Science and Technology Commission, and Ministry of Finance also attended the symposium.

Shanghai Eastern Television Station Launched

OW1912155592 Beijing XINHUA in English
1428 GMT 19 Dec 92

[Text] Shanghai, December 19 (XINHUA)—Establishment of the Shanghai Eastern TV Station was announced today, breaking the monopoly of the municipal tv station.

Eastern TV has a programming mix of news, economic affairs, sports, education and entertainment.

It has a staff of no more than 100, about one-tenth that of the rival Shanghai municipal channel.

The TV station is to invite viewers to join in its program. It will also have close links with overseas TV stations.

Company Official Fears Possible Failure of Satellite

OW2212023492 Beijing XINHUA in English
0200 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] Canberra, December 22 (XINHUA)—Australia's Optus Communications Company has so far been unable to establish contact with its B2 satellite launched last night.

Spokesman David Foster for the Optus told XINHUA at eight o'clock this morning (local time) that his company fears the satellite, manufactured by the United States-based Hughes Company, may have suffered failure in its operation.

The Optus B2 satellite was successfully launched from Xichang in northwest China by China's Long March 2E expendable rocket last night [21 December], the second of its kind this year.

The Allan Park Satellite Control Station in Canada was expected to receive the first telemetric signals from the B2 four hours after the launch, but was unable to do so, Foster said.

"The cause of the problem has not yet been determined and efforts to locate and contact the satellite are continuing," Foster said.

He told that his company has contingency plans in place to deal with the possible failure of the satellite.

Shanghai Cable TV Station Goes Into Operation

*OW2612151192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1419 GMT 26 Dec 92*

[Text] Shanghai, December 26 (XINHUA)—A new cable TV station went into operation here today.

It has become the third-largest TV station in the city after the Shanghai TV station, which has a history of 34 years, and the Shanghai Oriental TV Station, which was inaugurated only last week.

The TV station will mainly provide entertainment and service programs. It plans to expand its clients to 1 million families in three years. Currently, it has 200,000 subscribers.

Cable TV started in Shanghai at the beginning of the 1980's. It started from universities and then went into hotels, enterprises, and farms. The inauguration of cable TV has eased the shortage of TV channels.

Satellite Station To Be First of Its Kind

*401000046X Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
28 Dec 92 p 3*

[Article by Xie Liangjun]

[Text] Construction of China's first communications satellite control station for civilian purposes got underway on Friday.

The new station, which involves a total 118 million yuan (\$20.7 million) in investment, is being built in Northwest Beijing.

One key project for the station will be the Dongfanghong No. 3 communication satellite, which is scheduled for launch at the end of next year.

The station, which is due to go into operation in the first half of 1994, will track, test, control and monitor operation and transmission quality of this satellite.

The station, covering a 3.2-hectare area of land, will be expanded later to control and monitor three to four synchronous communication satellites, according to sources within the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

The technically advanced and highly automated station will import major facilities from the United States.

Partial use of the station is expected from October next year [1993].

China Telecommunications Broadcast Satellite Corporation (China-Sat), under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, will be in charge of constructing and managing the station.

The Dongfanghong series of China's satellites concern telecommunications. The Dongfanghong No. 3 satellite will have 24 transponders and can orbit for 7 to 8 years.

Beijing TV To Begin Broadcasts to North America

*OW3012024292 Beijing XINHUA in English
1031 GMT 29 Dec 92*

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA)—China Central Television (CCTV) will provide a one hour TV program for both Chinese and English language TV stations in North America through international satellites beginning from January 1, 1993.

By that time, audiences in North America may watch the programs directly through the K2 satellite of the General Electric Company.

The program includes news, special programs, journalism, entertainment and teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

The news and journalism programs will mainly report the latest news and introduce current Chinese politics, economy, and culture as well as folk customs in both Chinese and English languages.

The special programs will mainly report the changes taking place since China's opening to the outside world and the information for overseas investment.

CCTV will send these programs from Beijing between 18:00 and 19:00 GMT, and audiences in the United States may watch them between 19:00 and 20:00 Eastern Standard Time.

Yichang-Shanghai Microwave Telecommunications Project Opens

*OW0401015493 Beijing XINHUA in English
0141 GMT 4 Jan 92*

[Text] Wuhan, January 4 (XINHUA)—A microwave telecommunication project linking Yichang in central China's Hubei Province to Shanghai along the Yangtze river was completed and put into operation yesterday.

It was jointly built by the Ministries of Communications and Energy.

An official in charge of navigation on the Yangtze said that the total investment in the project reached 45 million yuan. The link is 1,318 km long, with the circuit capacity reaching 480 lines.

Construction started in March 1987 and it was put into trial operation in November 1990.

The official said that long-distance direct dialing is now possible between the ports along the river, as is wireless telephone contact between ships on the river and the coast.

Government To Build Flood-Relief Radio Network
OW060111893 Beijing XINHUA in English
1036 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)—A radio communication network for flood relief, costing 500 million yuan in total investment, is expected to be built in central China's Henan Province from 1993 to 1994.

A signing ceremony on constructing the project was recently held in Beijing by Poly Technologies Inc., the Henan Provincial Water Conservancy Bureau and Zhengzhou City Aquatic Product Office.

The project, the largest of its kind in China, covers the paging network and mobile telephone network of Henan Province.

Investing 127 million yuan, Poly Technologies Inc. will complete the construction of the paging network covering 17 prefectures and cities within 1993; construction of the telephone network is expected to be finished in 1994.

While providing services for flood relief, the project will also be for civil use and serve the economic development of the province.

Pudong Telecommunications Industry Developing Rapidly

OW0801034593 Beijing XINHUA in English
0249 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Shanghai, January 8 (XINHUA)—The Pudong New Area in east China's Shanghai city is working hard to achieve its target of developing a one-million-line automatic telephone capacity.

According to the local authorities, Pudong has signed a contract worth 70 million U.S. dollars with Italy to import equipment for a 200,000-line program-controlled exchange this year. It will also use Italian government loans to import 200 sets of optical transmission equipment.

The total capacity of the area's telephone network will reach 150,000 lines this year, nearly 50 percent more than the figure for 1992.

Pudong is one of the country's key development regions. Located opposite Shanghai proper, the biggest industrial base in China, across the Huangpu River, it will be developed into a powerhouse of the country's economic development.

The construction of the telecommunications network in Pudong has seen rapid progress since the area was set up two years ago. Now it has a total of 95,900 automatic telephone exchange lines, linking it with almost everywhere in the world. Two years ago Pudong had less than 16,000 lines.

Shanghai's First Stock-Paging Switchboard Opens
OW1001183393 Beijing XINHUA in English
1612 GMT 10 Jan 93

[Text] Shanghai, January 10 (XINHUA)—The first finance and stock information paging switchboard in Chinese was opened to businessmen here on Saturday.

Now 500 customers have attained such information receivers, which enables them to receive the latest information on finance and stocks from Shanghai and Shenzhen in their homes.

This system, jointly developed by Shanghai Guomai Industrial Co. Ltd. and Shanghai Securities Exchange, can show finance and stock information, first the Shanghai stock listing and then the same in Shenzhen, on liquid crystal screens of receivers in Chinese.

The system can also serve as wireless pagers and store 680 Chinese and English characters in 18 groups with as many as 70 Chinese characters in each group.

Also it can delete useless data and protect useful information.

Nanjing Communications Broadcasting Station Inaugurated

OW1001183093 Beijing XINHUA in English
1532 GMT 10 Jan 93

[Text] Nanjing, January 10 (XINHUA)—The Nanjing Communications Broadcasting Station initiated its work today in this capital city of east China's Jiangsu Province.

So far, there are such stations in China's large cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu.

The station is to provide its listeners with various communications information as well as news related to society, politics, economics and culture. It will also launch interesting programs for drivers and passengers.

The station will broadcast from six in the morning to 10 o'clock at night.

CCTV External Service To Broadcast Commercials

*OW1801122093 Beijing XINHUA in English
1045 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—China Central Television (CCTV) is soon to start broadcasting commercials on its external service programs to Southeast Asia, Japan, North America, and Western Europe.

CCTV's external service, which is beamed through satellite, can be received directly by more than 30 Asian countries and regions. For example, nearly 1.2 million families in Taiwan are now able to watch CCTV's external service, according to Shi Xianfa, an official from CCTV.

"More than 20 television stations in the United States, Canada, Japan, France and other countries and regions are now regularly relaying CCTV's external service programs," Shi said.

CCTV is China's state-run television station and has a domestic audience of about 800 million. Primetime slots for CCTV commercials for the first three months of this year have already been sold out, according to Shi.

"CCTV has ruled against broadcasting commercials about cigarettes and strong liquor," Shi said, adding,

"we're also against using endangered wildlife such as tigers or giant pandas to publicize products."

Shanghai Dongfang Television Station Begins Broadcasting

*OW2001120493 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 93*

[By station reporter Wang Manhua; from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Shanghai Dongfang [Oriental] Television Station [SDTS] will officially begin broadcasting today [18 January]. Beginning today, television viewers in Shanghai will have more choices.

Thanks to almost six month of intensive preparations, various programs and variety shows of the SDTS will appear one after another before the discriminating and hopeful eyes of the viewers. They include "Live Telecast Room of Dongfang," "Overseas Exposition," "Foreigners in Shanghai," and "Giant Turntable of Joy."

Channel 20 will air a special live program, entitled "The Wind Blows From the East," at 1900 today on the inauguration of the SDTS.

JAPAN

Deregulation of Communications Service Planned

OW0712093392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT
7 Dec 92

[Text] Tokyo, December 7, KYODO—The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications plans to relax rules on satellite communications services allowing existing broadcasting networks to move into such services, ministry officials said.

Currently, the ministry bans broadcasting companies from engaging in more than one broadcasting service to secure fairness and neutrality.

The officials said they expect the legal change to take place within the fiscal year ending March 31, 1993. They said the move could pave the way for mergers and business tie-ups among satellite broadcasting firms.

The latest deregulation move comes amid slow growth in subscriptions to communications satellite broadcasting programs.

The services were launched in May this year. There are 12 broadcasters in total—six each in TV and radio.

The TV broadcasting firms alone are aiming to secure 300,000 subscribers in their initial year. The number of subscribers, however, stands at some 30,000, falling far below the target.

The ministry officials said a small number of programs, little variety and poor capital positions of the companies are to blame.

Industry sources said the ministry move is designed to pump energy into the budding industry by making it easier for cash-rich TV networks to enter the satellite broadcasting services.

Advisers Urge Specialized Satellite Broadcasting

OW1812090492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT
18 Dec 92

[Text] Tokyo, December 18, KYODO—A government advisory group recommended Friday [18 December] that a broadcasting satellite be launched in 1997, which, in addition to general programming, will be used for specialized broadcasting dedicated to music, movies, and news.

Government officials said the recommendation regarding the satellite BS-4 was made by a study group of the Radio Regulatory Council, an advisory group of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

The full advisory council is expected to come up with an official recommendation on the matter next May, the officials said.

The ministry has so far promoted a policy of encouraging general broadcasting, covering news, entertainment, and educational programs, for both conventional and satellite broadcasting.

The officials said this policy is being revised to meet the diverse needs of television viewers.

Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) and Japan Satellite Broadcasting Co. (WOWOW) are offering satellite broadcasts on three channels via existing satellites.

The planned launching of the BS-4 is expected to increase the number of channels from broadcasting satellites to eight.

Satellite broadcasts are also being beamed on six channels via privately owned satellites, primarily used for communication services.

TV ASAHI To Join Satellite Broadcasting Business

OW2512093892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT
25 Dec 92

[Text] Tokyo, December 26, KYODO—Asahi National Broadcasting Co., known as TV ASAHI, will start a satellite broadcasting business when the next broadcasting satellite BS-4 is launched in 1997, company officials said Friday.

TV ASAHI plans to establish a new television station, called Asahi Eisei Television, with the nickname of "Big Star," in October 1994, jointly with the ASAHI SHIMBUN, a leading newspaper company, and TV ASAHI's 18 affiliated companies. It will be capitalized at 20 billion yen.

Big Star will start broadcast services, including high-definition programming, in April 1997.

The broadcast menu will include both commercial and pay programs. Scrambled programs, which will be aired only on weekends, will be available at a monthly charge of 500 yen.

Fuji Television Network Inc., Tokyo Broadcasting System Inc. and Nippon Broadcasting Co. have already announced their planned entries into the satellite broadcasting business with the launch of BS-4.

Satellites Secretly Equipped To Send Images Abroad

OW1501083893 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN (Morning Edition) in Japanese 10 Jan 93 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 9 January that Japan Communications Satellite Company Inc. (JCSAT; head office in Tokyo), a private firm, secretly equipped its satellites with a function that enables them to send images abroad. The company said "we have no immediate plan of using this function." The business territory of the company is restricted to Japan alone. Therefore, if it sends images

abroad, its action will possibly be criticized by foreign countries as "information invasion."

The two satellites equipped with the function are JCSAT-No. 1 and JCSAT-No. 2, which were launched in 1989 and 1990 respectively. Each of them has a lifespan of 10 years. The company apparently asked the maker of the two satellites, Hughes Aircraft Company of the United States, to secretly equip them with the said function when it ordered the satellites in 1986. The satellites are currently being used to live-relay various events and newscasts, as well as for data communications.

Although the company is not allowed to send images to foreign countries, the two satellites could cover South Korea, the DPRK (North Korea), China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hawaii.

The company's public information office said: "We have no intention to use the function even though it is available. We will consider its use after the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry [PTM] permits us to do so. We had planned to disclose the function at the right time." These remarks suggest that the JCSAT launched the two satellites with the aim of conducting business communications with foreign countries.

Concerning the issue of TV broadcasting across borders, the PTM is now studying whether or not to allow Japanese households to receive Hong Kong's Star Television broadcasts, the signals of which started covering Japan in 1991. The ministry plans to study TV broadcasts abroad in fiscal year 1993.

China and North Korea restrict the inflow of foreign information via satellites. South Korea once protested as "cultural invasion" the spillover of Japan's satellite TV broadcasts. The Telecommunications Policy Division of the PTM's Telecommunications Bureau said: "It is unbelievable. Right now only KDD and a few other

companies are allowed to communicate with foreign nations via satellites. JCSAT's business territory is restricted to Japan alone. Therefore, if JCSAT conducts satellite communications with foreign countries, it will be in violation of the laws on electric communications businesses."

TAIWAN

MAC Considering Satellite TV Broadcasts to Mainland

*OWC912101392 Taipei CNA in English
0817 GMT 9 Dec 92*

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 9 (CNA)—The Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) is considering sending Taiwan TV programs to the mainland via commercial satellites of third nations, MAC Vice Chairman Kao Koong-lian said Wednesday [9 December].

Seeking a balanced development of information flows between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, the government encourages all kinds of Taiwan media, including newspapers, broadcasting, and television, to transmit information to the mainland, Kao said.

In addition, reporters and journalists from the Chinese mainland may come to Taiwan for news coverage, even when they are not invited by Taiwan groups in advance. Wi Chung-li, deputy director general of the Government Information Office, said Tuesday.

Mainland news personnel may obtain permission to come only [words indistinct] applying through the [words indistinct] Wi said.

Wi [words indistinct] that there are still some legal and technical problems which remain to be solved before the plan is fully implemented.

HUNGARY

Impact of Privatization on Communications Industry

93CH0309X Budapest NEPSZABADSAG (MARKET AND ECONOMY supplement) in Hungarian
28 Dec 92 p 20

[Article by Zsuzsa Ban: "The Youngest Member of the Telecommunications Family; New Cast of Actors in Telephony"]

[Text] How can a private firm establish a foothold in a newly privatized market? What chances does it have to compete in the duel between multinational firms? Conceivably, could the road to the rebirth of an industry lead through a joint enterprise? Ericsson Technika service organization provides examples of a rare model for privatizing the domestic market; in doing so, it teaches some lessons that should be learned.

The results of a telecommunications development tender announced two years ago, making a choice between various systems, strongly divided Hungarian public opinion primarily because of the industrial policy aspects of the decision. It became apparent that, as a result of the decision, BHG Communications Technology Enterprise, previously enjoying traditional prerogatives, would be excluded from the telephone business and that BHG's development project, initiated in hopes of doing business, financed by the then already rather weak Videoton, would be cut short. At the same time, the Telephone Factory, which had experience in communications technology, but was a novice in terms of manufacturing telephone central stations, was given opportunities, while a private firm called Ericsson Technika, previously outside the group of communications equipment manufacturers, acquired the lead role. All this not only meant that these two firms—or to be exact, the system provider Ericsson and Siemens [through the Telephone Factory]—would receive the orders placed by the state, but also that no competitor would be able to establish a foothold in the private market for a long time to come. This is based on a provision of the basic agreement, according to which no third supplier would have an opportunity to participate in the tender to select a system until the end of 1995, even though one could predict that a brand new situation in Hungarian telecommunications would evolve in 1992, and even more so, in 1993 and 1994. The new situation is evolving in part because MATAV [Hungarian Telecommunications Enterprise] itself is in the process of initiating the establishment of private telephone companies to accelerate development and to broaden available opportunities. One could also predict that with the enactment of the new telecommunications law, new operators would enter the market to expand the network in exchange for concessions. Once this wave of development slows down however, telecommunications development is going to grow at a substantially slower pace, because growth must keep in step with the evolution of solvent demand. All this makes clear why

Ericsson and Siemens, and their allied Hungarian firms, acquired the most promising aspects of the market.

The classic Hungarian communications technology enterprises would have been hard put to satisfy the needs of the new market, according to Ericsson Technika Chairman and President Istvan Fodor. Beginning in the mid-1960's, hundred-years-old traditional Hungarian enterprises have fallen behind modern technology to an extent that from a practical standpoint they would have competed in the tender with almost as little to show as firms that were new in this field. The old Hungarian plants were sustained by protectionist industrial policies and by CEMA; today they are unable to manufacture products that are viable in the international marketplace. Istvan Fodor mentioned an interesting example to illustrate the situation. A year and a half ago Ericsson Technika announced 13 vacancies for electrical engineers. After careful selection from among 185 applicants, recent graduates were hired to fill all the vacant positions. Since the applicants included several recognized professionals, it became apparent that previous experience was not a strong enough qualification to enable one to deal with the new technology.

According to the management of Ericsson Technika, a joint enterprise established by the Swedish Ericsson and the Hungarian Muszertechnika [Instrumentation Technology] enterprise, new firms find their places in the communications technology and telecommunications market because the manufacturing activity, in the classic sense of that term, has largely disappeared by now from this branch of industry. For example, only 40 percent of the modern technology adopted from the Swedes is of a material character and involves work linked to materials, while 60 percent involves activities in which professional knowledge and ability play a decisive role.

The method used by the 75-percent Swedish and 25-percent-plus-one-share Hungarian-controlled firm to tackle the tasks in a field that is new from their standpoint is by all means out of the ordinary. More than 600 million forints were invested to purchase machinery for the Venyige Street plant leased from Muszertechnika, and an almost identical amount was spent on training. In addition, the firm paid 300 million forints for various consultant services. Thus, for example, they are in the process of installing the fourth telephone central station for internal use. They are using these central stations to provide technical training, to perform measurements and tests, and to supervise the operation of already installed Ericsson central stations. The firm will incur losses during the first two years of operations, but beginning in 1993 they hope to break even, without profits. The two principal firms finance the long-protracted preparatory period.

Incidentally, Ericsson Technika is not only making preparations, it is already hard at work. In 1992 it functioned as a subcontractor to install Ericsson equipment, but the 1993 tender bid was already submitted by the joint enterprise, and not by its principal.

This is not going to be the first venture of the firm regarded as a novice in the field of telecommunications. The firm's activities in the framework of the software house have been successful from the outset. This software house covers 18 countries. Hungarian software designers participate in Ericsson's large, international projects by maintaining constant and continuous communications through their special computers with software designers in the rest of the countries. The super computers are linked by a satellite data communication system. At this point 25 software designers use this electronic system, and the firm has 183 computer work stations capable of communicating through the global electronic correspondence network and of using various high capacity data bases. The hardware assembly unit has also passed the test, and a so-called system support center providing around-the-clock service is also functional.

After two years the Ericsson experts will slowly remove themselves from the enterprise. From among the 25 foreign professionals working in Hungary at present, only 10-17 are slated to remain next year. This is the best indication of the fact that Ericsson regards this undertaking as viable.

The new firm is committed to do more than manufacture telephone central stations. Once the Hungarian operators of the GSM [Special Mobile Group] system in the 900-mHz frequency band are selected, Alcatel and Ericsson are going to have the greatest chance of becoming subcontractors. With a 40-percent share of the global market, Ericsson today ranks highest in the world's mobile telephone market. Quite naturally, this line of business could produce new assignments for Ericsson Technika. In addition, they consider continuing with their telecommunications development efforts, because the privatized market could present a number of new tasks. For example, the First Pest Telephone Company has ordered its central station from Ericsson Technika. They are also aware of the fact that competition is going to become more keen as a result of Siemens opening its factory in Hungary. In terms of telecommunications, the Swedish-Hungarian firm is counting on having a market economy.

POLAND

Northern Telecom To Assist in Phone Modernization

93WT0047X Warsaw POLSKA ZBROJNA
in Polish 7 Dec 92 p 5

Unattributed article: "Northern Telecom's Operations in Poland"

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted]

Northern Telecom manufactures a broad range of telecommunication products with which any network can be equipped. Its principal domains of production are:

- Digital commutation systems for the needs of public telephone networks.
- Subscriber exchanges and data-transmission exchanges.
- Teletransmission systems, including fiber-optic and microwave ones.
- Cable, instrumentation, accessories.

Structurally Northern Telecom is divided into three main regions of operation: NTC/NTI, active in both Americas; NT Asia/Pacific; and, most important insofar as we are concerned, NT Europe, whose scope of operations comprises European countries. One of the recently established units of Northern Telecom is the Polish enterprise Northern Polska, founded by NT Europe.

Cooperation With Polish Industry

As a kind of partner in Poland, Northern Telecom chose ELWRO Electronics Works in Wroclaw, a company with the greatest experience and traditions in manufacturing digital equipment. In January 1992 a joint venture, Northern Telecom and ELWRO, was formed. The principal purpose of this new enterprise is to commence as soon as possible manufacturing and marketing operations. Its ultimate goal is the manufacture of the entire family of switching systems for public networks (both DMS-10 and DMS-100 [telephone exchanges]) as well as to include ELWRO to the worldwide marketing network of Northern Telecom. The technology transfers include not only the introduction of manufacturing technologies themselves but also that of a system of quality control consonant with world standards and an integrated system for organizing marketing, shipping, and services.

To enable the new company to start operating aggressively and to promote its growth potential as based on financial autonomy, Northern Telecom transferred to it not only technologies for manufacturing phone exchanges but also, and gratis, equipment for manufacturing modern telephone sets, along with signed foreign contracts. Such a solution will enable the new enterprise to start operating in the black sooner and also to figure not only on the Polish but also on the European market. The equipment for manufacturing telephone sets has already been in operation for a month.

As part of its basic technology transfer, Northern Telecom is contributing state-of-the-art technologies, most up-to-date products, knowledge of applied infrastructural solutions, and familiarity with the worldwide structure and problems of enterprises of the joint-venture type.

ELWRO, on its part, is contributing significant intellectual human resources, extensive familiarity with the problems and trade specifics of Poland and European

countries, a developed servicing network, and also a healthy ambition to remain the leading producer of digital equipment on the Polish market.

The activities of the joint venture comprise both problems directly relating to equipment and measures taken jointly with customers with the object of assisting their development and economic plans.

Manufacturing operations comprise the production of hardware and the development and production of software, which in the case of modern telecommunication systems determines their class and applications. In addition to production, assembly, testing, and complementation, the enterprise also handles the shipping, installation, and activation of the systems as well as the training of the user's operating and maintenance personnel.

The newly established NT/ELWRO Training Center is equipped with its own dial exchange for training purposes. Given the close cooperation with the principal Polish telephone network operator, TP S.A. (Polish Telephones, Inc.), a common system for training in digital telecommunications at various levels of instruction and tailored to various curriculums is possible.

In addition to its manufacturing and training activities NT/ELWRO is actively cooperating with its customers in their marketing, network-planning, and detailed-planning operations. The idea is to optimally adapt the structures of the proposed equipment to the requirements and needs of the user.

Network Planning

[passage omitted]

In 1990 a group of specialists from Poland's Communications Institute stayed for a month at the Bell Northern Research Institute in Maidenhead, Great Britain, where, in cooperation with their colleagues from Northern Telecom, they worked out a planning and optimization assessment study of the Polish National Public Telephone Network. The study considered various network development strategies and various optimization parameters, and it was made available in the form of a report to the Ministry of Communications and the management of the PPTT (Polish Post, Telephone, and Telegraph).

In addition, in 1991 and this year, experts from Northern Telecom, equipped with the needed computer hardware and software, stayed for a few weeks in Poland engaging in wideranging network planning, chiefly as regards regions of southern Poland. Among other things, owing to the new close contacts with ELWRO and Wroclaw, studies of Lower Silesia were carried out and network development plans until the year 2001 worked out.

[passage omitted]

The prepared plans are to be the basis for future technical and detailed planning; Northern Telecom is ready to provide far-reaching assistance to our customers also

as regards these problems, on the basis of equipment provided by both NT and Polish industry.

Equipment Shipments

At present Northern Telecom is one of the world's major suppliers of digital communication systems. The equipment it offers is based on the latest world technologies, and it also provides complete servicing and other conveniences. In addition, the fact that it manufactures all kinds of equipment (switching systems for any application, a complete range of transmission equipment, instrumentation, accessories) enables us to propose integral solutions suited to network applications. It is a policy of Northern Telecom to constantly broaden the range of the Polish-made equipment and services it provides, as part of the proposed contracts. Even now the proportion of Polish-made products in our bids is coming close to 30 percent.

The equipment is shipped by Polish distributors, and the overall shipping policy is determined and coordinated by Northern Telecom Polska and the NT/ELWRO joint venture. [passage omitted]

Aspects of Financing the Shipments

Being fully aware of the current economic difficulties of Poland and acknowledging the view that the development of telecommunications is one of the prime movers of economic growth, Northern Telecom is pursuing a preferential price policy on the Polish market. The prices asked for Northern Telecom equipment are among the lowest in Poland, which, in view of the extremely high technological level of that equipment, causes Northern Telecom's offers to be highly competitive compared with offers of other manufacturers.

Northern Telecom's offers are always prepared in an extremely thorough manner, which is justified by cooperating with the customer in configuring the equipment to his needs so as to assure him of utilizing his financial resources most effectively.

In view of the well-known scarcity of funds for a comprehensive development of communication networks in Poland, Northern Telecom has actively joined in the policy of shipping on credit. In cooperation with the governmental and commercial financial institutions of Western countries, Northern Telecom guarantees preferential credit for equipment shipments and network expansion. The preferences consist in granting long credit repayment periods, charging a low interest rate, and providing assistance in getting bank loan guarantees.

Another advantage of that credit is that it is offered in a relatively safe currency, considering that in the long run, over which fluctuations average out, the general ratio of the U.S. dollar to other currencies is readily foreseeable. Moreover, Northern Telecom actively cooperates with its customers in preparing their economic and business plans.

Economic Planning

Northern Telecom is trying to assist network operators in preparing suitable plans for purchasing equipment on credit (inasmuch as investment on credit is the fundamental method of financing economic growth throughout the world) and for developing revenue strategies such as to reduce to a minimum the risk borne by both the supplier and the recipient of the systems. As a supplier our aim is to reduce the mutual risks involved in a particular project by analyzing jointly with the recipient the structure for the creation of revenues and working out a corresponding plan for funding the project. [passage omitted]

Cooperation With Governmental, Scientific-Technical, and Social Organizations

The cooperation extended by Northern Telecom in Poland is not confined merely to cooperating with industry and our customers. As noted before, we are trying to cooperate fully with the institutions and organizations administering Polish telecommunications and developing strategies for its development.

Believing firmly in the potential of its long-range major involvement in the modernization and expansion of communication networks in Poland, Northern Telecom respects fully the legal regulations and administrative regulations binding in Poland. A proof of this stance is, among other things, the speediest possible—practically at the very moment that pilot installations are connected to the network—commencement of certification proceedings for all kinds of the equipment proposed and installed in Poland.

In addition, as one of the initiators of openness of agreements and of the interfaces serving to link the equipment of various manufacturers the world over, we are capable of actively participating in the development of standards for interfacing with the facilities used in the Polish network that communicate in a specific manner with each other (certain testing and maintenance systems).

As part of its commitment to the expansion of rural telephone networks—which at present are the most neglected segment of telecommunications—Northern Telecom is a member of the social organizations sponsoring development measures (e.g., the RUTEL Society of Rural Telecommunications), and it cooperates in this domain with the government commissioner for rural telecommunications.

In addition, as part of its cooperation with scientific-technical and scientific organizations (Association of Polish Electricians, Polish Society for Operations and Systems Analyses, Polish Academy of Sciences) and

higher educational institutions (Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Warsaw Polytechnic, Academy of Agricultural Engineering, Academy of Military Engineering), we organize symposiums and technology conferences dealing with modern trends in telecommunications, seminars devoted to both technical and organizational-systemic problems, and lectures for university students, enriching their knowledge of modern telecommunications.

Rural Network Installations

In cooperation with Polish Telephones, Inc., and local telecommunications organizations, many DMS-10 dial exchanges have been installed in rural areas. The first such exchange was installed in Checiny, Kielce Voivodship. It also served as a vehicle for certification tests conducted by the Institute of Communications. In May the fully digital DMS-10 dial exchange system was the first in Poland to be approved by the Ministry of Communications. This provided the technical conditions for a rapid spread of telephones in the Polish countryside. The first installations took place in the Kielce and Rzeszow voivodships. By the end of 1992 an additional 15 or so DMS-10 telephone exchanges with a combined capacity of 25,000 subscriber numbers are scheduled to be installed in southern Poland.

In June DMS-10 exchanges were put into operation in Tyczyn and Chmielnik. To the Tyczyn Telephone Cooperative this is the first step on the road to promoting the rise of independent local network operators as an alternative to Polish Telephones, Inc.

The DMS-10 system serves, owing to its extremely advanced software and diversity of interfaces for linking various exchange systems, even now to install a modern dial exchange regardless of what type the upper-ranking exchange may or will be. This affords an opportunity for rapid access to up-to-date telecommunications in local areas with considerable demand for services while at the same time not affecting adversely the overall strategic plans for network development.

The next step in applying systems of the DMS family is the contract signed for a comprehensive development of the telephone network in Bielsk-Biala Voivodship. The contract covers five DMS-100/200 exchange systems with a capacity of 103,000 subscriber lines and more than 15,000 interexchange links together with the attendant teletransmission equipment, fiber-optic cable, and instrumentation. Using DMS system makes it possible to establish a modern telecommunications network of high technical quality providing services at the highest world-class level and serving at the same time as a basis for the further development and refinement of communication services and technologies.

Improvement of Warsaw Phone System Noted

Increase in Exchanges

93WT0041A Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY
in Polish 1 Dec 92 p 3

[Article by Joanna Halena: "New Connection: After 1996 Telephones on Request"]

[Text] Eight digital telephone exchanges were established in Warsaw yesterday [30 November]. The president of Polish Telecommunications SA, Jerzy Stopczyk, says that, because of them, the difference between the previous and the new quality of conversations will be like that between analog recordings and compact discs.

The Spanish firm Alcatel Sesa produced the eight new transit exchanges. The plan for this modern digital network for the Warsaw telecommunications loop emerged two years ago. Polish engineers from PPTiT [Polish Post, Telegraph, and Telephone], working with the Office for Communication Studies and Projects, developed it. A trial use of the first three exchanges in the new system 1000 S 12 (along Barska, Broniewski, and Muranowa Streets) began in August. And yesterday, along with the startup of the transit exchanges, the process of placing the new telephone network over the previously existing one was completed.

Telephone traffic in the Warsaw loop will now be served by eight electronic exchanges with a capacity of 140,000 connecting terminals. They are connected by fiber-optic cables (among whose advantages over copper are the fact that rats will not gnaw through them, SPEC [expansion unknown] will not flood them, and no one will steal them) on the basis of "one to one" and, with several dozen city exchanges, called subscriptions.

"Connecting eight digital exchanges will not immediately solve the problem of providing telephone services to Warsaw and the Warsaw voivodship," we learned during Communications Minister Krzysztof Kilian's news conference yesterday. "But, for now, it will improve communication among the capital's district and will permit us to build new exchanges. Without this being put into service, there would be no possibility of delivering more telephones.

Currently, 75,000 modern subscription lines are being connected (their users will be able to take advantages of services up to now available only in a digital system—transmission of data and information banks). By the end of the year, the queue of Warsaw residents waiting for telephones will decrease by about 35,000 people. The remaining 40,000 can count on telephones within two months thereafter.

"One hundred forty thousand connections will make it possible to double the number of subscribers in Warsaw

and the voivodship," said Minister Kilian. "By the end of 1994, that number will reach 1 million."

The communication minister anticipates that, by the year 2000, the number of permanent subscribers in Poland will be approximately 10 to 12 million. For now, new telephone exchanges are being built in Warsaw, Plock, Czestochowa, Poznan, Krakow, and Wloclawek. In many cities, modernization of existing telecommunications and telex networks is taking place. According to plans, 34 intercity digital networks will be established in 1993, and reconstruction of the international system will also be completed.

Prime Minister Hanna Suchowska, present at the dedication, said that communication problems are within the sphere of current government interests.

Commertel System Described

93WT0041B Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY
in Polish 1 Dec 92 p 3

[Article by RAD: "Commertel—Prosthesis or Window to the World?"]

[Text] The Commertel telecommunications system has been operating in Poland since 1990. It is a temporary solution, used mainly because of the needs of business people. The lack of international exchanges makes rapid telephone connections abroad impossible. Commertel fills this gap. The small amount of numbers is the system's basic defect. The central exchange is located in Warsaw, and only subscribers from that city can use it.

At Commertel's heart is the fact that subscribers are connected directly to the central exchange. In traditional connections, a subscriber is connected to the international exchange through several indirect exchanges—local, district, and city. By choosing Commertel's number, one gets an automatic satellite connection to America's AT&T. With its intervention, one can get a connection to any place on earth.

Until recently, the Warsaw Commertel exchange had 2,000 numbers. The installation of a digital exchange increased that number to 10,000. Five hundred numbers in the new system operate under the ISDN system. This makes it possible to identify speakers by lifting the receiver. The time it takes to transmit information by fax is about 40 times shorter than in a traditional connection. A subscriber can also program his telephone so that all calls are connected to the number where he is currently located. Commertel is a telephone for the rich. Fees for calls are several times higher than traditional connections.

The "telephone prosthesis" that is Commertel in Polish telecommunications is supposed to operate for another two to three years. By then, domestic international exchanges will take on foreign connections.

More Numbers Available

93WT0041C Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY
in Polish 1 Dec 92 p 3

[Article by JAN and RAD: "A Third of Telephones in Poland Were Installed in the Past Three Years"]

[Text] According to forecasts by the minister of communications, 350,000 subscribers in Poland will get home telephones this year. That is 10 percent of the telephone numbers currently in use. That means that nearly 4 million people will be able to make use of the telephone. But about 2.5 million people, including 200,000 in Warsaw and its voivodship, are still waiting in line.

Obtaining a telephone subscription currently costs 2.5 million zloty [Z], while the cost of connecting one number ranges between \$800 and \$3,000, depending on the size and situation of the location.

"If one were to compare the past two years with the preceding 45, it would turn out that more than one-third of all telephones installed in the past 45 years have been connected since 1990," says Minister Krzysztof Kilian. "By 1996, there will no longer be a problem getting a telephone."

According to the program for the improvement and development of Polish telecommunications worked out by the ministry of communications, reconstruction of the system of international connections is to be completed by the first half of next year. By the end of 1994, 58 digital intercity exchanges should be put in operation.

The communications department attaches much weight to the development of services based, for example, on the electronic transmission of documents. Businessmen are more and more interested in this. Polish Telecommunications SA will derive its profits mainly from service of this type and not from private telephone calls.

Users Comment

93WT0041D Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY
in Polish 1 Dec 92 p 3

[Article by RAD: "Secretaries: Connections to United States Easier Than to Gdynia"]

[Text] We turned to the best source with a request for an evaluation of telephone connections—what secretaries think about them.

Joanna Pickarska, secretary to Mariusz Walter, vice president of ITI Poland SA: "The telephones are the biggest problem at work. I usually spend three-fourths of my time getting connected to barely 10 numbers a day. Faxes are a real nightmare. It is easier to send them to the United States than to Gdynia."

Bozena Staniewska, secretary to Agata Steczkowska, president of Business Foundation Book: "I waste at least two hours a day because of them. I have a lot of problems

getting through in Warsaw. I can connect to Canada and the United States with no problem."

Barbara Janiszewska, secretary to Mark Goliszewski, president of Business Center Club: "Getting a connection in Poland is a nightmare. I waste about three hours a day on it. Besides that, the women from the intercity exchange are very rude. They yell at customers. Thanks to Commertel, I can talk abroad with no problem."

ROMANIA**Electromagnetica Relations With Siemens, Strategies**

93WS0131C Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA
in Romanian 20 Nov 92 p 6

[Article by Adrian N. Ionescu: "The Electromagnetica Option"]

[Text] The transformation of Romanian enterprises into companies of market caliber is like a chess game in which the moves must match the questions: "What are you producing and what are you selling now? What will you produce and what will you sell in the future?" The Electromagnetica option is even more thrilling than a chess game. It no longer has a monopoly on telephone equipment; Datatim-Timisoara (a joint company with Alcatel) is a powerful competitor, even for the joint Electromagnetica-Siemens company. In addition, it appears that Baneasa IPRS [Baneasa Enterprise for Radio Parts and Semiconductors] and the Computer Plant intend to compete with some products. In the light of the above, the director of Electromagnetica S.A., Eugen Scheusan, described his battle plan, including its weaker points, using a disarmingly diplomatic sincerity.

According to Eugen Scheusan, "there are no bad means for survival," not even if it means the manufacturing of videocassette rewinders, acroterme [translation unknown] or programmers, or of devices that can start or stop various electric appliances at programmed times, whose export in France amounts to FF1.3 million. "These are products that keep the plant going, to get us through this miserable transition period."

"But that is not what you can rely on for the future," interrupts the reporter.

"Of course not," he answers. "But the major bets are not placed all at once. As producer of electromechanic telephone switchboards on a 1968 license, which is obviously obsolete, Electromagnetica's experience is dramatic. How much greater would the demand for such equipment as Pentaconta have to be, so that we would not be forced to suddenly stop making them?"

To Get a Good Look, Look at the Market

The manager goes on to say: "Modern, digital, that is, computerized, switchboards will first have to be widely available in the urban market. In my opinion, it will be

at least five to six years before the question of their introduction into rural areas is raised from a financial standpoint. And there are also large areas in Africa and South America that are asking for Pentaconta. If we are still making them, why should we not satisfy that demand? During this year, we exported to Peru 2 million dollars worth of equipment, but 1993 will be the last production year, and in 1994 we will still have a few good years of spare parts production."

"What Part of the Total Capabilities Will These Represent?"

Scheusan estimates it at about 20 percent. And for the rest? An important part of the Electromagnetica strategy will be subcontracted production of essential components for Emcom, a joint company with Siemens. Among the products listed at the end of this article, the major one will remain the telephone. The conventional, old-fashioned one, with a dial? Yes, that too, the manager confirms. "For the time being, it still costs 3,000 lei. Look at the potential buyers; most of them want to meet their needs at the lowest price, without looking for the highest performance telephones. But Electromagnetica will produce the full line. Today, this means models with four standard features, or with four features plus a 10-digit memory; next year, display phones, the 'no-hands' ones; and in two years, cordless phones, mobile phones, and so on. But how many will be able to buy them? To get a better look, you have to look at the market."

Money for Technology

"Is the Electromagnetica technology up to it?"

"For technology you need money. If it was only up to me... For instance, we have a bank director on our board; and when he says that he has no money to give because he is working with other people's money, or that it is absolutely necessary that his interest be above inflation, you won't understand him only because you don't want to. Until the banks have resources for investment credit, true technology upgrades are out of the question. After much effort, we bought the modern plastic injection molders and electric etching machines that we absolutely had to have. And now, we are struggling to obtain custom-fee reductions for a line of printed cabling. Isn't it natural to try to reduce expenses, even if I understand that the budget people are right when they say that I'm reducing their revenues? But I also have my responsibility as a businessman and I tell them: Don't break my back with heavy taxes, especially for technology. Would it be better if Siemens were to import the cabling directly from Germany?"

The Placebo Effect in Relations With Joint Companies

The subject of joint companies arises on its own. When are they necessary? The Electromagnetica director answers: "Not when all you need is money, but rather when you don't know how and can't make something on your own, no matter how hard you try. Digital phones

are one example; the effort to make them on our own would be too great and take too long. Moreover, you have to reserve an intangible sector in your relations with the joint company; Electromagnetica will be the subcontractor for plastic parts, printed cabling, and so on, with respect to the companies it has joined, but it will remain the sole telephone producer among them."

"What if these companies want to compete against Electromagnetica?"

Both Scheusan and Viorel Popescu, Emcom director, excluded this prospect, which they say is made impossible by the different activity objectives of the companies. In the Electromagnetica version these are known as "placebo" collaborations.

As to the Alcatel-Siemens competition on the Romanian market, Popescu is looking for the most appropriate fair-play expression. Yet, he says, "because ROMTELECOM needs money to buy equipment, Siemens is trying to outpace its adversary by obtaining credit. As a result, we and Alcatel both work according to business plans approved by ROMTELECOM. When we achieve our capabilities, we will make 500,000 lines per year, Alcatel will make 400,000 lines, and ROMTELECOM will have to have the money to buy what it needs."

The Electromagnetica version strategy should also be watched by other Romanian branches and plants, especially those who complain that foreign collaborators come over, get information, and do not return. The evil minded say that they are moving eastward. Why and until when?!

[Box, p 6]

Electromagnetica S.A.

Revenues: 4 billion lei

Employees: 5,100 (6,500 in 1989)

Products: Pentaconta-brand electromechanical telephone switchboards (1968 Bell ITT license)

Capability: 300,000 equivalent/lines per year; currently, 120,000 lines

Broad line of telephone sets (subscriber, public, special environment)

Capability: 300,000 sets/year; currently, 120,000

FDM and PCM transmission equipment

PABX electronic telephone switchboards; various consumer goods

Joint companies: Emcom, with Siemens (Germany, 49 percent participation), producing digital telephone switchboards, with a total investment of DM20 million

With Goldstar (preliminary investment of \$10,000); production of medium and small switchboards

MET, with Micshur Ltd. (Israel), for institutional switchboards

YUGOSLAVIA

Macedonia Seen as Telecommunications Corridor

'Trans-Balkan Corridor'

93BA0456Y Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA
in Macedonian 16 Dec 92 p 3

[Article by B.J.: "Macedonia Establishes New PTT Communications: A Trans-Balkan Communications Corridor"]

[Text] *The PTT [Post, Telephone, and Telegraph] administrations of Italy, Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Macedonia recently signed an agreement in Ohrid on implementation of a new telecommunications project representing an alternative corridor as escape route from the current telecommunications blockade. More remote countries in the region have also expressed interest.*

JP of Makedonija PTT Communications has been working intensively in recent months toward securing new international communications routes making it possible to surmount the existing blockades on the main corridor to the north that has connected Macedonia to Europe and the world for years. The satellite telephone link to Switzerland is one of these routes, but from the strategic viewpoint the East-West telecommunications corridor, concerning the creation of which a meeting of the PTT administrations of Italy, Albania, Bulgaria, and Macedonia was held recently in Ohrid on the initiative of PTT Makedonija, is certainly of the greatest importance. At the meeting a highly important protocol on mutual cooperation in the area of PTT communications was signed; this protocol should promote two-way communication between persons and economies in this area, and even beyond it, in that the postal authority of Turkey expressed tentative agreement with the resolutions of the protocol.

This so-called trans-Balkan telecommunications corridor is the shortest route for transmission of telephone pulses among the five countries concerned, but at the same time may be used for transit telephone traffic to Russia and Near Eastern countries, and ultimately to Europe. Consequently, in addition to immediate communications among the countries concerned, this corridor can yield great profits to each of the PTT administrations of these countries. The protocol calls for construction by the end of 1994 of a telecommunications link to digital telephone exchanges, which are the last word in technology, as well as an optical cable network to connect the exchanges. In order to carry out this project, all the administrations have mutually agreed to hold bilateral meetings at the expert and technician level at which existing obstacles will be removed and proposals will be drawn up. In addition, a general meeting at which results will be summed up will be held again in Macedonia by the end of May 1993. A feasibility study will also be done that will cover the technical specifications and solutions for this project. The completion periods

for each of the stages will also be determined. Securing of investments for execution of the project is also scheduled to be discussed at the joint meetings, and because of the broader regional significance of the project to a larger number of countries funds will probably also be requested from international financial institutions.

From the technical viewpoint, Macedonia is one of the better prepared countries in that it already has new digital telecommunication capacities, such as the recently opened long-distance and transit automatic telephone exchange (ATX). And it is precisely on the East-West corridor, that is, toward Albania and toward Bulgaria (as well as toward the north through Serbia) that work is being done to establish a network of optical cables by means of which Macedonia will be connected to the telephone switching centers of adjacent countries. However, PTT Makedonija states that, in addition to the most modern digital lines discussed at the Ohrid talks, an urgent problem to be solved is that of telephone communication over the existing analog telecommunications systems. As recently as this summer special protocols were signed for this purpose, and work between Macedonia and its neighbors Bulgaria and Albania are in full swing.

[Box, p 3]

Cooperation With Alcatel

A team of specialists of the well-known French telecommunications firm Alcatel-CIT recently visited PTT Makedonija. The French specialists worked with their colleagues in PTT Makedonija to explore the possibility of delivering equipment for development of a new telephone exchange for Kavadarci, whose capacity is to be 8,000 telephone connections. Work is currently in progress on the special technical aspects of executing this project, bids are being analyzed, and a contract for such a transaction is expected to be signed by the end of the week.

Alcatel will be the third world-famous telecommunications firm with which PTT Makedonija has negotiated over the last two years on facilities for the Macedonian telecommunications system. Such transactions have already been concluded with the German Siemens company (the main automatic telephone exchange for Skopje, along with the international and transit automatic telephone exchange) and with Ericsson in Sweden (for the Titov Veles and Dracevo exchanges).

[Box, p 3]

New Costs of International PTT Communications

The devaluation of the dinar last week also caused an increase in costs in international PTT communications, by an average of 30 percent, by which amount the basic accounting unit for communications of this type, the gold franc, was also increased. The gold franc recently became worth 585 dinars rather than 450. According to the new price list, an ordinary letter in international

communications will require postage of 600 dinars and a postcard 500 dinars. The cost of telephone calls is also going up. One minute of a telephone call to neighboring countries that are in the first zone now costs 1,115 dinars. A call to the second zone, in which most of the Central European countries, such as Czechoslovakia, are located, costs 1,360 a minute, and to Germany and other countries in the third zone 1,610 dinars. The costs for the other four zones are much higher, but, as the PTT Makedonija points out, because of the brevity of these pulses, the equipment at PTT exchanges cannot register them.

International Communications

93BA0456Z Skopje VECER in Macedonian
22 Dec 92 p 7

[Article by M. Kostova: "Macedonian Communications With Former Yugoslavia and Europe: Telephone Difficulties To Continue"]

[Text] *Currently there are direct connections only with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to a slight extent with Croatia, while the disconnection from Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina continues. Direct connections to some European countries have been partly restored, but communications with all other countries are routed through Belgrade and Istanbul. International rates for former Yugoslav countries have changed.*

The beginning of the war in the territory of the former Yugoslavia had almost disastrous consequences for Macedonia's telephone communications with the rest of the world, because connections were cut off and telecommunications isolation ensued. One year later, the emergency situation in Macedonian telecommunications is continuing. Although the situation is not as serious as it was at first, the prewar connections have not been completely restored. There is full telephone service to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but service to Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina has been interrupted. A cluster of 12 direct connections to Croatia has been restored, but this is far from what was available earlier, when, for example, there were 120 direct connections to Zagreb alone.

As for telecommunications with Europe, direct connections with Bulgaria, Italy, and Austria have reached a normal level. Only 36 direct line clusters with Germany have been restored (there were 142 before the war), while the initial postwar capacity of 21 lines to Turkey and 60 to Switzerland was recently increased to 60 and 120 channels respectively. The direct connections to Sweden, Great Britain, and France are still interrupted. These and other countries in Europe and around the world can be reached by telephone by way of the international exchange in Belgrade, the number of lines to which has been increased to 42 outgoing and 80 incoming lines, and by way of Istanbul.

As we were told by Stevan Džartov, director of the telecommunications division of PTT Makedonija, negotiations are now in progress on routing part of communications to Europe and the rest of the world, and especially to the former Yugoslav republics, through Switzerland, to which Macedonia has a direct satellite link. It is also planned to use this link for communications with Slovenia and possibly Bosnia-Herzegovina. Also, despite the increase in the links to the Belgrade exchange and the expansion of communications by way of Istanbul, Switzerland, and Germany by this route, there are still bottlenecks, and whether lesser or greater difficulty is experienced in getting through to a particular country depends on the capacity of the lines coming to Belgrade in this specific direction. According to Džartov, we cannot definitely rely on this capacity, because Macedonia has had no exchange of data with Belgrade for some time now. The reason is that new relations have not been established between the two PTT administrations in order to regulate this area of cooperation on an economic basis. This matter is to be spelled out at the joint meeting to be held in the near future.

On another subject, we note that communications with Croatia (and possibly Slovenia) are routed through Switzerland, the international prefix (9938) is used in dialing, and so the rates currently charged are international ones. In calls to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the dialing is done as in domestic communications, but the cost is calculated on the basis of rates somewhere between the national and the international ones and is equivalent to that charged by Serbia for communications with Macedonia. A pulse repetition rate of one every five seconds rather than one every 12 seconds is currently used in calculation of charges. The highest pulse repetition rate used in charge calculation is one pulse per second, and at present charges for the most expensive zone are based on a rate of three pulses per second. According to Džartov, in communications with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia a switch will most probably be made to calculation based on international zones. In addition to reorganization of relations, such a transition will require expansion of part of the international facilities, and accordingly rates will be brought into line with the European system.

Effect of Sanctions

93BA0456W Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA
in Macedonian 27 Dec 92 pp 1, 3

[Article by B. Janev: "Stiffening of Sanctions on FRY and Consequences for Macedonia: Telecommunications Blockade Threatened"]

[Text] *Measures for total isolation of Belgrade, including among other things interruption of postal communications with Serbia, have been announced at the EC ministers' meeting in Brussels. Macedonia's PTT [Post, Telephone, and Telegraph] links to the world are routed through and use the PTT facilities of the FRY [Federal*

Republic of Yugoslavia]. In the event of a communications blockade and its imposition on Macedonia, the only connection would be by way of the satellite station in Switzerland.

If communications blockades are possible after all, something that after all has been imposed primarily on our northern neighbor, and the results of which are felt in Macedonia as well, will there also be a blockade in the area of telecommunications? To judge by the results of the ministers' meeting recently held in Brussels, the answer to this question is unfortunately yes. The reason is that preparation of additional measures "for total isolation of Belgrade because of its role in the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina" was announced in Brussels this week. These measures include among other things interruption of postal communications with Serbia, which have been exempt from previous sanctions. It is easy to see what this could mean for Macedonia and the consequences it might cause when it is remembered that almost all the PTT communications between Macedonia and the rest of the world are routed predominantly through the facilities and territory of the FRY.

According to information obtained from PTT Makedonija, all possible versions of such a communications blockade are currently being intensively studied. The consequences of such action by the international community would also be felt in Macedonian telephone and postal communications. The greatest disruptions of communications are to be expected especially in the area of telecommunications, and there is no possibility of rapid activation of alternative communications resources. As we were informed by the telecommunications division of PTT Macedonia, our facilities and systems either are directly linked to those in the FRY, through which connections with the rest of the world are made or which merely pass through the territory of Serbia, something that is equally unsatisfactory in this case. This only exception is the satellite link with Switzerland, which will continue to be our only outlet to Europe under all the versions of telecommunications isolation of the FRY, even the worst. But the exception is only for Switzerland and through it still for Croatia, with which Macedonia currently has communications in only one direction, that is, we can call out to Croatia but no one can telephone us from this country.

As regards links by way of direct bunched telephone cables, Macedonia currently has such links with eight countries, to the west with Italy (over 24 channels, through Milan), with Austria (also over 24 channels, through Graz), and with Germany (over 36 channels, through Frankfurt), as well as the satellite link with Switzerland connecting the international exchanges in Skopje and Zurich, with a total of 120 channels. In the east we have such direct links with Turkey (over 60 channels, through Istanbul) and with Bulgaria (over 24 channels, through Sofia) and indirectly through the eastern neighbor an automatic connection with Croatia (over 12 channels, through Zagreb) and a semiautomatic link, also with Zagreb and Ljubljana, over two channels

each. However, these direct links, except the Swiss connection, share the common feature that they pass through the territory of the FRY.

In addition to these connections, Macedonia is also linked to the rest of the world by the switching systems of the international automatic telephone exchange in Belgrade (where Macedonia has available 42 outgoing and 78 incoming channels, for a total of 120). This exchange is linked to more than 200 countries of the world (over approximately 1,700 channels) and forwards Macedonian telephone traffic to these countries, but in accordance with its own needs. Macedonia also has such forwarded telephone communications by way of the direct connections through Istanbul, specifically with 19 countries of the world (chiefly in Europe, but also with Australia, Canada, and the Near East). We also have international telephone communication by way of the satellite station with Switzerland, through which outgoing telephone traffic is forwarded to Croatia. But as has already been pointed out, except for this link all the switchboard and transit connections referred to are routed through the FRY.

Our republic, that is the international and transit exchange in Skopje, is also connected to our northern neighbor by way of the transit exchanges in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Nis, Uzice, Pristina, and Podgorica, and through them to all the towns and cities in Serbia and Montenegro. The connections are in the form of direct bunched telephone cables over which terminal telephone communications are effected. These communications were once domestic ones in the unified Yugoslav area but are now international.

This survey of Macedonia's telecommunications links to the world gives an idea of the consequences that may be expected, depending on the origin of the links and their destination, but above depending on the communications embargo to be imposed on the FRY, and of course on the Macedonian share in it. Even if Macedonia is not included in this type of blockade, it will suffer consequences and harm due to blocking of the telephone links of the automatic telephone exchange in Belgrade to international exchanges around the world. The telecommunications artery from Skopje to Belgrade and on to the world will simply be unusable by Macedonia. There will be no telephone exchange connections to the world by way of Switzerland and Turkey, and also no direct connections to these countries or to Austria, Italy, Germany, Bulgaria, Slovenia, and Croatia. Assuming that the Yugoslav authorities decide not to resist the international community and not to cut off these links to Macedonia, we would be punished even if we were not included in the blockade. In this scenario direct telephone communications between Macedonia and the FRY effected through the transit automatic telephone exchanges would of course operate normally. But if Macedonia is included in the telecommunications embargo, as is to be expected despite everything, then the only link and outlet to the world would be the vehicle parked for several months now in front of the PTT

Makedonija building, since all the country's international telephone communications facilities would be blocked.

The financial consequences of such a blockade would be enormous and irreplaceable. The first to suffer would be the PTT Makedonija, which earns 30 to 50 percent of its revenue from international telephone communications. If the terminal communications with the FRY are added, the losses would be as high as 70 percent of the revenue in this type of communications. There is no need to

point out what this would mean to the economy of the country, to Macedonia's commercial and other connections with partners around the world, which would be interrupted in the face of the need for daily communication. What gives rise to the greatest fears is the fact that it appears not to be possible to resort to any alternatives in the near future. Above all there are enormous problems here in telecommunications, while the East-West corridor can somehow continue to function in postal communications.

CHILE**Army Post Involvement in Wiretap Scandal Described**

93WT0038A Santiago *EL MERCURIO* in Spanish
29 Nov 92 p D1

[Article by Paulo Ramirez C.: "The 'Secrets' of Penalolen"]

[Text] Rising amid the precordillera slopes and hillocks of Penalolen is the Army's Telecommunications Command: the site where, as has been discovered, Senator Sebastian Pinera's telephone conversations were intercepted and taped. The premises consist of a group of buildings of varying ages and different styles, with an innocuous appearance, which nevertheless contain the vital military communications center.

The Command, formerly headed by General Ricardo Contreras Fuentes (52 years old, with 31 of them spent in the Army), now retired, is in charge of three different units on this site: the Telecommunications and Electronic Equipment Supply and Maintenance Battalion; the Seventh ("Santiago") Regiment; and the Ninth ("Sovereignty") Regiment. Also subordinate to the Command are all the country's telecommunications units, for which each of the divisions is responsible.

The Supply and Maintenance Battalion makes the fourth echelon repairs on all the Army's communications and electronic equipment. Arriving there are the radio receivers, radio transmitters, and transceivers, as well as other equipment, that cannot be repaired on the lower echelons (based upon the level of the operators, and of each unit and division of the Army). It also has a Fifth Echelon, for Maintenance and Quality Control, to check the repaired ordnance and telecommunications equipment acquired by the institution. Finally, it has a small research and development center.

The Seventh ("Santiago") Regiment achieves the complete linkage of all the Army's telephone and radio communications. The links are created through digital microwaves, in a network of 4,800 km, extending from Putre to Puerto Montt. The connection with the southern zone is made through Entel's [National Telecommunications Enterprise] satellite antennas. This regiment accounts for approximately 80 percent of the Telecommunications Command's activity.

The Ninth ("Sovereign") Regiment has a very different activity. It had been headed by Colonel Enrique Seymour Scarabello, who was relieved from his command. Its main purpose is to control the security of the Army's internal communications, although it also performs work related to external security.

The institution has preestablished procedures for all its communications, including frequencies, codes, and keys for official use only, which must be followed precisely. The controls are intended to detect whether those procedures have been violated, whether communications are being established outside the military frequencies (assigned by the Office of the Undersecretary of Telecommunications), and whether classified matters are being discussed, among other transgressions. Whatever is taped during the exercise of this control is turned over to various Army organs: the General Staff, the unit in which any problem has occurred, and the Intelligence Directorate (DINE), as the case may be.

The controlling is done with the use of radio receiver equipment, which is run by radio operators who come under the supervision of various captains. One of these captains was Fernando Diez Vidal, from Curico, an intelligence and telecommunications officer, whose career includes assignments in the ex-CNI [National Intelligence Center], the DINE, and General Pinochet's security force.

Every operator must obey the rule requiring that he listen to and tape only from the frequencies assigned to him by his superiors. These frequencies are associated with internal communications systems and external security objectives. As has been claimed at the Command, "No cellular telephone communication has ever been assigned for listening, much less taping. Hence, from the time that Pinera's conversation entered that equipment, a mistake was committed (out of negligence or malicious intent?), for which one or more persons must be liable."

There are several levels of control to prevent such violations from occurring. The first is on the part of the acting chief, who is the operator with the greatest seniority among those working at the same time. The second control is that exercised by a noncommissioned traffic officer. The third is that of the company commander who, in this instance, was Captain Diez. Next is the control on the part of the battalion commander (Colonel Seymour); and, finally, the far more comprehensive control by the regiment commander, General Contreras. The problem is that the most effective and safe control is precisely that exercised by the captain. And if he fails, it is quite likely that, given the existing monitoring structure, the negligence or the deliberate act will be consummated, as occurred...

Therefore, the command's responsibility was fulfilled on the higher level, that of General Contreras, and also in the case of Colonel Seymour. However, there could be something else. The internal investigation will determine whether there was participation by any of the operators and/or noncommissioned traffic officers. For this reason, it is possible that the dismissals may continue.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MENA, Saudi Press Agency Sign Data Exchange Agreement

*NC0912124892 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1436 GMT 8 Dec 92*

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Dec (MENA)—Mustafa Najib, chairman of the board of directors and chief editor of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY [MENA] and Badr Karim, the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY's [SPA] director general, today signed an agreement in Riyadh for joint cooperation and news exchange between the two services.

The agreement states that the two agencies will exchange newscasts, giving priority to reports covering events in their respective countries over reports disseminated by other news agencies and media.

The agreement also calls for the exchange of photographs—free of charge—of formal visits by officials from the two countries in addition to newsletters, publications, archived data, and press documents.

The agreement states that each agency will provide every possible assistance and facility to the other agency's bureau in its country to enable it to carry out its functions.

According to the agreement, SPA will intercede with the concerned Saudi telecommunications agencies to facilitate the reception of MENA by its subscribers in the kingdom. MENA will perform a similar service for SPA in Egypt.

The two agencies agreed that their officials will meet twice annually, once in Cairo and once in Riyadh, to coordinate efforts and follow up the implementation of the agreement's provisions in a way intended to benefit both sides.

The agreement also provides for linking MENA's headquarters in Cairo and SPA's headquarters in Riyadh with a duplex line to secure the flow of news and information. MENA will also arrange brief training courses in Cairo for SPA employees. These can last three or four weeks each.

Egypt's MENA, Kuwaiti News Agency Sign Cooperation Agreement

*NC2712150592 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1248 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec (MENA)—An agreement on media cooperation and exchange of news was signed today between MENA and KUNA [KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY] as part of the increasing cooperation between the two agencies and strong relations between the two governments and fraternal countries.

The agreement was signed for MENA by Mustafa Najib, chairman of the Board of Directors and chief editor, and

for KUNA by Yusuf al-Sumayt, chairman of the Board of Directors and director general of KUNA, who currently is visiting Cairo heading a Kuwaiti delegation.

The agreement stipulates the exchange of news programs between the two agencies and provides technical facilities to the two bureaus in Cairo and Kuwait, such as those receiving news reports.

The agreement stipulates cooperation between MENA and KUNA regarding the coverage of visits by officials from the two countries and international, regional, or national events and occasions in either of the two states.

The agreement also calls for the exchange of news photographs covering all aspects of political, economic, social, and sports activities in the two countries.

In addition, it calls for the exchange of visits by the editors of the two news agencies to familiarize themselves with how the other agency operates.

The signing ceremony was attended by members of the delegation accompanying the KUNA board chairman and director general, and a number of MENA's deputy chief editors.

Egypt, Libya Telecommunications Cooperation Planned

*NC2401124693 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1135 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA)—Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated following the expanded meetings between the Egyptian and Libyan delegations chaired by President Husni Mubarak and Libyan revolution leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi that the two leaders discussed numerous international issues and world developments and how these developments affect the region, Arab affairs, and bilateral relations.

In statements following the talks, which lasted nearly two hours, the information minister said the two leaders asserted the importance of coordination to deal with international changes. The talks were held within the framework of the fraternal, distinguished, and special relations linking the two peoples. [passage omitted]

The information minister said that cooperation in a number of fields was discussed, foremost of which was transportation and communications and finalizing feasibility studies on the project to link the two countries by rail.

He pointed out that agreement was reached to set up a joint Egyptian-Libyan company to implement the railway line, in addition to building a highway between the two countries and increasing the capacity of microwave communications, thus providing telephone and other communications services between the two countries. [passage omitted]

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

Lebanon's al-Hariri on Settlers, Infrastructure

NC1312075392 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 Dec 92

[Text] Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri will conclude his visit to Paris in the next 24 hours, as expected. He met yesterday with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and is expected to meet today with his French counterpart, Pierre Bérégovoy.

Speaking to reporters, al-Hariri stressed that he will not be the prime minister who signs an agreement to settle the Palestinians in Lebanon. His government, he said, will not merely patch up things in Lebanon, but will modernize and develop the country and enable it to enter the 21st century. He explained that the project to rebuild the commercial area in downtown Beirut is continuing and that an invitation for tenders will be announced to choose the qualified companies to carry out the construction. He pointed out that his company, Oger, will not participate in the tender.

In reply to a question, al-Hariri noted that Lebanon's electricity output is approximately 1,200 megawatts, of which one-third—between 400 and 600 megawatts—are in service. The networks need maintenance and repairs, he added.

On telephone service, al-Hariri said there are 400,000 telephone lines in Lebanon, of which approximately 200,000 are operational. His government, he added, will ask the Chamber of Deputies to empower it to invite tenders for the installation of approximately 500,000 cellular lines. The specifications of the tender will be outlined by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the Council of Development and Construction, and the World Bank, he added.

On the issue of the displaced people, al-Hariri said the fund earmarked for this purpose will be financed from the aid, grants, easy-term loans, and some of the taxes to be imposed later, and it will be under the supervision of

the prime minister. He noted that Walid Junblatt [minister of state for refugee affairs] has sent a warning to approximately 1,500 families to vacate the houses they are occupying in the mountain area.

On the reorganization of the media, al-Hariri said the intention is to end the media chaos. It is impermissible, he added, for anyone to open a private television whenever he wants, but rather special licenses must be granted, as is the case in any Western country. He noted "that it is important not to confuse media organization with freedom of the media, which will not be subject to any restrictions.

IRAN

Satellite Television Station Opens Near Tehran

NC1601072393 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian
11 Jan 93 p 18

[Text] A satellite television station became operational after inaugural ceremonies in the village of Sira, near in the Asara District near Karaj. The 150-watt station will transmit the first network of the Islamic Republic of Iran on channel six for residents of the villages of Sira and (Pol-e Khab).

The ceremonies, attended by Governor Musavi, Prosecutor Naderi, other Karaj and Asara district officials and officials from the television and FM transmission unit of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, marked the commencement of the station's operations. Installation work was carried out by engineers and experts from the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the television and FM unit.

The station has been constructed at a cost of 700,000 tumans [figure as published], which was contributed by the people, the Karaj Governorate, and the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It was announced at the inaugural ceremonies that except for three sparsely populated faraway mountainous villages, all the villages in the area will be able to view the first television network. The station is the seventh satellite television station in the Asara and Karaj Districts.

Energy Crisis Said Disrupting News Agency Operations

NC0901094893 Yerevan Radio Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1630 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] The energy crisis has brought with it a crisis in the news sector. Almost all of the Armenian news agencies—SNARK, NOYAN TAPAN and others—were deprived of power on 7 January. Because these news operations depend entirely on machines run by electricity and require a constant power supply, the Armenian news agencies are paralyzed; they are unable to receive or dispatch any reports. Yesterday NOYAN TAPAN faced such a situation.

Let us add that the periodic power cuts are disrupting the work of newspapers, as well, because the papers get some of their reports from the news agencies.

Baku Radio To Begin Broadcasting in Minority Languages

NC2001112393 Baku AZERTAC in Azeri 0705 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Baku, 19 Jan (AZERTAC)—Today, Azerbaijani radio will start broadcasting in the Talish, Lezgin, and Kurdish languages twice a week. During these 15-minute broadcasts, listeners will be informed about the Republic's sociopolitical life, economy, and culture and also about the life of national minorities living in Azerbaijan. These broadcasts will be aired on the "Araz" program.

In a congratulatory message, President Abulfaz Elchibey said the measure will help to shape Azerbaijan's independence and consolidate unity and consensus among citizens.

Ministry Issues 24 Television, Radio Licenses

OW0701165593 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1618 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] With reference to the Estonian Ministry of Culture, the newspaper POSTIMEES writes that 15 radio-broadcasting and 9 TV broadcasting licenses have been issued in Estonia.

The Ministry of Culture has provided the applicants with licenses on the sole condition that broadcasting will begin within six months following the issue of the licenses. If this condition is not observed, the license will be revoked.

Besides Estonian state TV, programmes are already broadcast by an advertising TV company, by Estonian Christian TV and by the Orsent TV company. In Tartu, TV programs are broadcast by ALO-TV. The companies Peeter Eelassre ja Pojad and Markov Musik Management are almost ready to begin their work.

Radio programs are broadcast by State Estonian Radio, Radio KUKU, Radio Tallinn, Radio Tartu, Radio Parnu and Radio Kadi Kuresaare which have transmitters of their own.

According to available information, about 35 companies, including a TV station in Florida and a radio station in Los Angeles, have expressed interest in obtaining such licenses.

'Voice of Abkhazia' Radio Said Only Link to Outside

NC1112205392 London Kanal-6 Television Network in Turkish 1730 GMT 11 Dec 92

[Text] [Announcer] Abkhazia, which has become the scene of bloody clashes, has no telephone link with the outside world. Abkhazians are informing the world about their daily trials, cares, and expectations through a single channel: the Voice of Abkhazia Radio [Abazya'nin Sesi Radyosu].

We now have a report by Huseyin Can: [Video shows a broadcasting studio with one male and one female announcer in front of a microphone and control panel. Abkhazia radio announcer Gurbuz Erce is shown reading the news in Turkish]

[Erce] Good evening, dear listeners, this is the Voice of Abkhazia Radio on Saturday, 28 November 1992. Dear listeners, now we are presenting developments in Abkhazia over the last few days.

[Unidentified Kanal-6 announcer voiceover] The clashes in Abkhazia are continuing with all intensity. There is no telephone link between Abkhazia and the Abkhazians living in Turkey. The only link is being established through the Voice of Abkhazia, which is broadcasting with limited possibilities from a small room. The 20-year-old Gurbuz Erce, who came here from Adapazari in Turkey to study journalism at Abkhazia University, is informing the world over the radio about the latest developments on the front together with his Abkhazian friend Sveta Korseya.

The Voice of Abkhazia Radio, which broadcasts on Tuesdays and Saturdays on mediumwave 275 and short-wave 41 kHz [as heard], is also being listened to in Turkey with interest. Gurbuz Erce, who both edits and reads out the news, sent the following message to the listeners in Turkey:

[Erce, shown speaking to Huseyin Can] We are trying to inform them about the situation in Abkhazia as much as we can. Our intention is not only to inform them but also to prompt them to act as required by the situation. The important thing is not just to listen, but to understand what is heard, implement what is understood, and work in this direction.

Intelsat Space Communications Station in Vladivostok

*OW2212165992 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian
1945 GMT 9 Dec 92*

[Video report by O. Padenko; from the "Utro" program]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Padenko] These giant parabolic antennae for satellite communications are becoming a symbol of Vladivostok. [Video shows a large solid metal parabolic antenna with the letters VTC on it, earth moving equipment in operation, a building, antenna, technicians at work on equipment.]

There are quite a few such antennae on the hills of Vladivostok. This Intelsat system satellite communications station is being built by our own, and Japanese specialists from the VTC company. A 16-meter diameter dish, also a tower and a building have already been constructed, and work, as you can see, is continuing. The area is being put into shape, additional antennae are being delivered, and equipment is being assembled. Among this, there is a piece of equipment which is in itself unique, reliable, as is everything Japanese. [Video cuts to show Padenko interviewing A.N. Kravchenko, chief of the space communication station.]

Anton Nikolayevich, what is this station intended for?

[Kravchenko] This Intelsat system satellite communications station is intended to provide telephone links within the international communications system and to provide one television channel from any country in the world. [end recording]

Independent TV Studio To Begin Broadcasting 1 Jan

*OW2912234692 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1937 GMT 29 Dec 92*

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] January 1, on Channel 6, TV viewers in Moscow will be able to receive the first programs of Moscow's Independent Broadcasting Corporation (MIBC).

On the basis of a special joint venture agreement, the US TBS corporation will participate in making programs for the MIBC.

"This will be a family information and entertainment channel," MIBC President Eduard Sagalayev said at a press conference in Moscow on December 29.

Beginning January 1, the MIBC studio will be on the air five hours a day, from 7 p.m. until midnight. Then the broadcasting time will increase to 20 hours a day. The MIBC final objective being to initiate round-the-clock broadcasts.

Sydney Pike, CNN President for Special Projects, who has assumed the post of executive director in the joint venture on the part of the TBS, said that the MIBC daily

programs will include two feature films—a Russian film and a Hollywood classic movie from Ted Turner's collection. In addition, the studio will air CNN news which will be dubbed, children's cartoons, and MIBC shows.

At first, the new TV program will be received only in Moscow. Later on, its creators are planning to air it to other cities and towns in Russia via TV relay satellites.

'Avrasya' Television Not Received in Turkmenistan

*NC2512144892 Istanbul TURKIYE in Turkish
15 Dec 92 p 4*

[Text] TRT-INT Avrasya broadcasts cannot be viewed in the Turkmenistan capital of Ashkhabad since June.

According to MAK [expansion unknown] news agency, Annagelli Oruzdurtive, director of Turkmenistan Radio and Television, said the broadcast cannot be viewed in this region. This is strange, because a satellite station was constructed to serve Turkmenistan during Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's visit to the Turkic republics this past summer. The director says he supports Turkey setting up a new satellite station and a new channel so that Avrasya broadcasts can be received. The director's inconsistent attitude is attributed to fear of Russia. There are four television channels in Turkmenistan, two of them broadcast in Russian, one in Turkmen, and the other in Uzbek.

The other Turkic republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan) are cutting off broadcasts on one of their Russian channels and allocating three hours (1500-1800) to Avrasya so it can be viewed in their countries.

First Stage of Ukrainian Television Complex Operational

*OW0501135093 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian
1945 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Video report by N. Gluzova; from the "Utro" program]

[Text] And now we would like to congratulate the television viewers of Ukraine. In these first days of the new year, the first stage of the Republican television studio complex has been put into operation. [Video shows external views of a multistoried building with a construction crane still in place, conference hall, studio control room with television monitors, control panels]

[Begin recording] [Gluzova] The Ukrainians have waited for this event for nearly 15 years. During this time, the group of buildings with its 100 meter tower has, on more than occasion, remained in complete oblivion for many months. And only when the Kievgorstroy Corporation, the chief builder, entered its phase of economic and organizational renewal with the full support of the president and the Republican government, could the state administration of the capital of the Ukraine actually

hasten the period of completion of this long delayed construction. [Video shows Kravchuk inspecting model of project, press conference, then shows second studio, cameras]

On the eve of the new year, Leonid Makariyevich Kravchuk, the president of the Ukraine, visited the television studio complex and held a press conference on the occasion. It took place in the largest studio, which has an area of 600 square meters. Another studio, measuring 150 square meters, is also ready for use together with equipment... [Video and dialogue interrupted, video cuts to show Gluzova interviewing V. A. Polyachenko, president of Kievgorstroy Corporation]

[Polyachenko] Strictly speaking, in half a year we did as much as they usually used to do in a year. The order of figures is such that in just the last month we did 620 thousand [currency not specified]. I am quoting 1984 prices so they can be comprehensible to all, because prices today are nonsensical by comparison, that is why I am quoting the old prices of 1984.

[Gluzova] What will we have here? What is being put into operation now, and what will be here eventually?

[Polyachenko] If I can give you some figures; even without a cinema-concert hall, we have here 79,000 square meters of area, of which 56,000 is being put into operation as the first stage. Then in 1993, we will open a mirror-image area, albeit on a somewhat smaller scale, and in 1995 we will open the unique cinema-concert hall.

[Gluzova] Is there an analogous complex within the borders of the former USSR?

[Polyachenko] Unfortunately, I did not have an opportunity to visit other complexes, but in the opinion of specialists, Ostankino is an similar, although it is bigger. However, architecturally and for comfort, it seems to me that ours is better.

[Gluzova] When will construction be finished?

[Polyachenko] According to plan, it will be in 1995. [Video cuts to show external views of the building]

[Gluzova] With delight, I can make a correction to that. According to the latest information, the final completion of construction of the main studio complex of Ukraine is slated a year earlier, that is, it will be completed in 1994. [end recording]

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Formation of 'Kurdistan News Agency, KURD-HA' Announced*NC2512202492 Bonn BERXWEDAN in Turkish
15 Dec 92 p 4*

["Announcement for the press and public by the Kurdistan News Agency, KURD-HA"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

BERXWEDAN began publishing in Kurdish in 1983. After putting out seven monthly issues, it ceased publication. It returned to the scene in 1985, this time in Turkish and Kurdish. To more speedily inform the public about developments in Kurdistan, it began appearing every 15 days as of the beginning of 1988. It gradually widened its circulation. Almost all its readers also worked as reporters. Through its reporters, it informed the public about issues which are not reported in Kurdistan and the Middle East. It introduced a new change at the beginning of 1992. Because there were other papers being published in Kurdish, it started appearing monthly and only in Turkish. At the same time, it started acting as a daily news center. It passed reports it received daily from the Middle East and Kurdistan to international news agencies, publications, information offices, and other mass media.

Following the expertise gained over a period of time, a step-by-step move was made towards institutionalizing the news service sector and conditions were created for the formal announcement of the "Kurdistan News Agency" [Kurdistan Haber Ajansi; the name is shortened to KURD-HA in the above headline]. The necessary technical improvements were made for this purpose. Henceforth, the daily news flow will be executed in a more systematic manner.

This coming out into the open has stemmed from the need to provide spot reporting about the intensifying developments in the Middle East. The Middle East, which witnesses the world's hottest developments, at the same time is the region about which the least is known. Because this region plays an important role in the world power balance, each force is attempting to tip the existing balance in its own favor. For this reason, the developments are not being reportedly correctly. There is uncontrolled censorship, particularly regarding information on developments in Kurdistan. Not only do the colonialist states not recognize their own media's rights to free reporting, but the media are used to distort the facts and wage psychological warfare.

The Kurdish News Agency aims to prevent this and to convey to the public the truth in a comprehensive manner. It will not be impartial, but will side with the truth. It will follow a line supportive of Kurdistan national liberation struggle. This is the very essence of objective news dissemination. After all, the legitimate and just struggle of the Kurdish people bolsters our very

existence. Henceforth, our news agency will assume the duty of informing the world public about the realities in Kurdistan and the Middle East by strikingly and realistically conveying to the international press and news agencies undisclosed Middle East developments, the phases of development in the Kurdish people's just and legitimate struggle, and the special warfare methods used by the Turkish state against this struggle.

SPAIN

Hispasat Communications Links to Troops in Bosnia*93P20067A*

[Editorial Report] Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish on 21 December on page 26 publishes a 900-word article by Braulio Calleja entitled "Hispsat Establishes Contact With Spanish Soldiers in Bosnia." The article notes that Spain has set up Hispsat satellite links with Spanish troops in the former Yugoslavia through an initial satellite communications capability program (Cicsat), with capacity for 50 calls per hour and costing nearly 500 million pesetas to develop.

On 19 December, a Cicsat mobile unit was transported to Split, Croatia, by a Spanish Air Force Hercules aircraft. The unit, mounted atop a jeep and located at the Spanish military headquarters in the former Yugoslavia, together with a fixed station located at the Torrejon military base in Madrid will provide permanent and independent contact with the leadership of the Spanish military units participating in the UN mission.

The program was initiated on 20 December by a phone call to King Juan Carlos from Defense Minister Julian Garcia Vargas visiting troops in Split. The king's Christmas message to the troops and his thanks for their participation in the UN mission inaugurated the government's satellite communications system (Secomsat), which had been on hold due to the recession and Ministry of Defense budget cuts. Due to the shelving of the system, the Defense Ministry has been accused by experts in the sector of "insensitivity toward technological progress." Secomsat, with a cost of approximately 60 billion pesetas will be used mainly for communications with military units and for secure telephone communications between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies abroad. All Hispsat telephone communications, adds the report, can be coded.

New budgetary funds to be released in January 1993 will add more Cicsat links, specifically satellite communications with naval units to replace the obsolete systems currently in use.

TURKEY

Kurdish 'Voice of Dicle' Radio Starts Broadcasting

NC0601112693 Istanbul 2000 IKIBIN'E DOGRU
in Turkish 3 Jan 93 p 22

[Text] There is now a radio in Turkey that broadcasts in Kurdish. The Diclenin Sesi [Voice of Dicle, Tigris] radio, broadcasting in Kurdish, Turkish, and Arabic, has been heard for the past week in southeast Anatolia over an area that takes in Van, Malatya, and Gaziantep Provinces. The radio is reportedly also heard over most of Iraq, in Syria, and Iranian Kurdistan. It identifies itself in Arabic as Huna Sawtu Dicle, in Kurdish as Vera Denge Dicle, and in Turkish as Diclenin Sesi [This is the Voice of Dicle]. It broadcasts daily between 1500-1800 and 2015-2300 in the mediumwave on 1648 meters [as published].

Between programs, the radio airs songs by Sivan Perwer, Gulistan and Izzet Altinmese, Ibrahim Tatlis, and Selahattin Alpay. The Turkish speaker uses standard Turkish, while the Kurdish speaker speaks in the Kirmanji dialect used in Turkey.

In its broadcasts, the radio criticizes the PKK [Kurdish Workers Party] and praises the Turkish state and the Democratic Party of Kurdistan [DPK]. The broadcasts propagate the idea that Turkey is the only democratic country in the Middle East, that the GAP [Southeast Anatolia Project] is a singular opportunity for the Kurds, and that every Kurd in Turkey must support the Kurds in Iraq. The radio calls on the Kurds not to become the pawns of Damascus, Tehran, or Baghdad.

Are the Kurdish Front and Turkey Cooperating?

The radio is probably based in northern Iraq. Papers have already reported that various teams from TRT [Turkish Radio Television] have extended help to the DPK's television station; the DPK is capable of launching such a large-scale broadcasting service. The widespread view in Diyarbakir is that the Turkish state

established the radio. State officials in Diyarbakir deny any knowledge of the radio.

Answering 2000 IKIBIN'E DOGRU's inquiries, the TRT Listening Service and the Wireless Command Headquarters at Diyarbakir Security Directorate said they know the radio exists.

Ahmet Erturk, deputy governor of the state of emergency region, made the following statement to 2000 IKIBIN'E DOGRU: "I do not know about such a radio broadcast; I am hearing about it from you. As you know, numerous private and clandestine radios have lately emerged. A regulation should be introduced on this. The state has nothing to do with the Voice of Dicle radio broadcasting in Kurdish, Turkish, and Arabic. The office of the governor of the state of emergency region would have been informed if this broadcast had been launched under the state's patronage. It is not under the state's control, so it must surely be a clandestine radio."

On the Agenda for Two Years

Kurtulus Golpinar, who owns DIYARBAKIR SOZ and who wanted to set up a Kurdish radio and television station, said the following: "DIYARBAKIR SOZ has no such radio broadcasting service. Our readers asked if we were involved in it, but we have nothing to do with such broadcasts. We tried to set up a radio station but failed. There were also efforts to set up a regional radio station at Dicle University, but I do not think they will be willing to air political broadcasts in Kurdish, Arabic, and Turkish."

The establishment of Kurdish radio and television stations has been discussed extensively in the past two years. Before leaving his post, Hayri Kozakcioglu, the former governor of the state of emergency region, told 2000 IKIBIN'E DOGRU that there should be broadcasts in Kurdish. Later, President Turgut Ozal said there should be a Kurdish television station. Unal Erkan, governor of the state of emergency region, told our General Publications Director Ferit Ilsever that Kurdish television was to have been placed on the agenda in November 1992.

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DATE FILMED

19 MARCH 1993